

## CANAL TROUBLES MAY LEAD TO WAR

President and Secretary  
Hay Discussing Plans  
Which Involve Hostil-  
ities with Colombia.

## THREE COURSES LEFT TO TAKE

One Is to Ignore the Repub-  
lic and Build the  
Canal.

## THIS WOULD MEAN WAR

No Policy Will Be Announced Until  
Leaders in Congress Have  
Been Fully Consulted.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]  
OSTER BAY, N. Y., Friday.—Public sentiment may yet be called on to determine whether the United States shall take action which would lead to war with a sister republic over the right to complete the Panama Canal.

A step which might lead to war with the United States of Colombia is one of the contingencies discussed by representatives of the administration in seeking to find some way out of the difficulty arising through the failure of the Colombian Congress to ratify the Panama Canal treaty without amendments.

The canal question was the chief reason why Secretary of State Hay came here to see the President to-day. As the matter may be considered at the extra session of Congress, Mr. Hay's visit was arranged several days ago, while it yet seemed impossible for the United States to become involved even indirectly in the affairs of Turkey and her revolting provinces.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay reached the treaty as probably dead. They take little interest in the despatches from Minister Beaupre, at Bogota, which purport to detail efforts being made by the Colombians to "save the treaty" by amending it.

NEW TREATY OUT OF QUESTION.  
The United States long ago informed the little Republic that if any amendments were made to the treaty they would not be acceptable to this government. It is impossible for this government to recede from this statement, soberly made, and to consider talk of negotiating a new treaty which would give Colombia greater advantages and an annuity of \$500,000 instead of \$250,000, which some of the Colombians demand. This demand is termed blackmail.

The conference of the President and Secretary Hay was to map out a plan to be pursued in view of the admitted failure of the treaty. There are three alternatives for the administration, and none will be taken until after full consultation with leaders in Congress.

The first is to ignore Colombia, proceed to construct the canal under the treaty with New Grenada of 1846, fight Colombia if she objects, and create the independent government of Panama out of the present State of Panama. This would give the United States what would be expected to be a short and inexpensive war, but would insure a permanent settlement of the question of the sovereignty of a canal zone across the Isthmus of Panama.

The second alternative is that the President shall act in accordance with the provisions of the Spooner law, and, having failed to make a treaty of a satisfactory kind with Colombia, turn to the Nicaragua route, and build the canal via Greytown, Lake Nicaragua and Brito.

Third Course to Wait.  
The third course is to delay this great work until something transpires to make Colombia see light, and then negotiate for another treaty. This course might be followed if the treaty came back without many important amendments.

The first and third courses would imply that, notwithstanding the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, the administration is convinced that Panama is the only route for a canal. Either means delay, because even if the United States went to work and war with Colombia followed, it could not do much in the way of canal digging until the mountain republic had been subdued. After taking Panama and Colon, it would be necessary to keep a small army on the isthmus to guard the workmen.

If Colombia should show a deeply real spirit toward the invaders, and be disposed to make a long peace, it might be necessary to send an army to Bogota. There would also be delay while the United States was establishing the independent sovereignty of Panama and making a treaty with that country.

It will, doubtless, be a surprise to the public that a course which is sure to involve the country with war with a South American Republic is one of the methods of procedure being vigorously contemplated by the United States.

## War Would Follow.

There is little doubt that if the government began to dig the canal under the terms of the treaty of 1846 Colombia would declare war. It is admitted that such a war would go far to destroy the good feeling entertained for Americans by most of the Spanish-American republics, though it might be expected that the republics of Ecuador, Peru and Chili, which from their geographical situation, would be greatly benefited by the canal, would sympathize with the United States.

The treaty of 1846, under which the government may assert the right to build the canal without further permission from Colombia, was negotiated at the time of the controversy with Great Britain over the American boundary, and it was supposed to be the result of both of which American interests on the Pacific were enlarged. Colombia was then known as New Grenada.

This treaty secured to the United States the right of way or transit across the isthmus of Panama, or Darien, upon any means of communication then existing or that might thereafter be constructed. This transit was to be open and free to the government and its citizens and for the transportation of any articles of produce, manufacture or merchandise of lawful commerce, subject to no other tolls and charges than those levied or collected under like circumstances from citizens of New Grenada.

In return for the advantages and favors secured, and in order to secure their tranquillity, the United States guaranteed to New Grenada the perfect tranquillity of the isthmus, so that the free transit from the one to the other sea might not be interrupted during the existence of the treaty. The United States further guaranteed the rights of sovereignty.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.)

## "I WAS DECORATED," SAYS SIR THOMAS

Crushed by His Defeats,  
Irish Knight Declares  
He Had Been Buoyed  
by False Hopes.

## KNOWS HIS YACHT IS ALL TOO SLOW

But Had Been Led to Believe  
She Was Much Faster Than  
She Really Is.

## HEAVY WIND TO-DAY

Possibility That Weather May Be  
Too Turbulent—Final Decision  
Early This Morning.

SANDY HOOK AT MIDNIGHT.  
Wind blowing forty-two miles an hour from the east; thick weather at sea.

HERALD FORECAST.  
In New York and neighboring regions to-day cloudy to partly cloudy weather and nearly stationary temperature will prevail, preceded by rain in the morning, with easterly to northerly winds, brisk in the interior, and varying from a breeze to a gale in the morning, followed by slowly clearing conditions.

GOVERNMENT FORECAST.  
The wind over the international yacht race course on Saturday will be fresh and mostly easterly, with unsettled showery weather.

This is an unlucky day on which to be on the Shamrock III. The other unlucky days are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Such is the belief of those who have followed the races thus far. Meanwhile Sir Thomas is praying for a strong wind and a lively sea.

"Then," he explained, "if we are beaten again we will have had every chance in the calendar and can retire fully satisfied that the Shamrock III. has no chance whatever, and never had any."

Sir Thomas yesterday told a reporter many important things bearing on the present contest for the America's Cup. He declared he had been deceived into believing the Shamrock III. to be the fastest yacht in the world. He gave out no hope of victory to-day, and even declared he believed the earlier Shamrocks faster than the challenger of to-day.

Sir Thomas further asserted that the Shamrock's time showing on Tuesday must have been because of her getting a stronger wind than the Reliance.

Under Heavy Strain.  
While Sir Thomas was sitting in the chart room of the Erin he told for the first time of the terrific strain he has been under since he challenged again for the America's Cup.

"No one," he said, "has any idea of how I have worried and fretted over this race. No man was more confident of winning anything than I was when I came over. I didn't believe in gambling, but I would have been willing to bet the Erin that I would win. It is the greatest disappointment that I have ever had in my life."

"What can I do? I have tried my best. I cannot design a boat; I cannot sail one. I have common sense and I can see that the Reliance is the better boat. If I could design the challenger, then sail her, I might not be so blue to-day. There is no denying that I am sad and discouraged."

"I have spent months of sleepless nights worrying over the challenger. It has been an awful strain. When the third Shamrock met with that accident off the Hook—the time that she broke her mainmast traveling—I simply collapsed. Every moment I have wondered what would happen to her. They told me that I have a beautiful boat. I don't want a beautiful boat. What I want is a boat to lift the cup—a Reliance. Give me a homely boat, the homeliest boat that was ever designed. If she is like the Reliance."

Cost Not Reckoned.  
"I have never let the question of money enter into the matter of my trying to lift the America's Cup. I have stopped at nothing in a financial way that might aid me in getting the prize. I have given the Shamrock III. everything that human hand or mind could invent, but seemingly to no purpose. If I should not challenge again it would not be because I am unwilling to spend any more money. I would spend the last penny I am worth to get the America's Cup."

"Any reference, therefore, to my halting now because of an indisposition to spend more money is manifestly untrue. I may not challenge again. If I should the reason will be that I am sorely disappointed over my three failures, but chief of all that I firmly believe, and am quite willing to admit, that there is not a yacht designer in the whole of Britain that is the equal of Mr. Herreshoff."

"I take off my hat to Mr. Herreshoff. I take off my hat to Captain Barr. They are too much for me. I admit that I am beaten. I never had a doubt of it after the first day that the two boats came together."

"I had been told many strange things about the weak sailing qualities of the Reliance. I believed them all. Well, the expert opinions were wrong, awfully wrong. The Shamrock III. has never had a ghost of a chance with the Reliance. Not even on Tuesday last, when the American boat won by what was supposed to be the narrow margin of one minute and nineteen seconds, did the Shamrock have any chance."

## Helped By a Fluke.

"I am frank to admit, and nobody can shake my opinion on the point, that the only reason for the Reliance not winning by a greater margin that day was because the Shamrock III. was helped by a fluke, by a stronger and better wind, especially on the last leg of the triangle. When the Reliance gained only forty-four seconds on my boat she could have gained minutes had the Shamrock not been helped out by carrying a stronger air."

"Do you consider the Shamrock III. as good a boat as the Shamrock II?"  
"Well the Columbia beat the Shamrock II. in one of the races by the beat of a pulse. The Shamrock III. hasn't come so close as that. I don't want to win on a fluke. I would rather be soundly thrashed."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN.)

## Portraits of Mr. Magelssen, Who Escaped Bullets of Would-Be Assassin



## TOOK LIFE IN HAND TO SAVE ANIMALS

Mr. Charles L. Knoedler Leads Them  
from Blazing Stable Near  
Collapse.

## IS KISSED BY FRENCHMEN

Natives Cheer Feat of American Art  
Dealer, Who Emerges with  
Clothes Afire.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
The HERALD's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent:—  
NEUCHÂTEAU, France, Saturday.—Every one is still talking about the tour de force performed here last week by M. Charles L. Knoedler, a well known American art dealer, resident in Paris.

Mr. Knoedler, with a party of friends, was on an automobile tour through Switzerland and Germany and had arrived here in the early evening. It was after midnight when an alarm of fire was given. A large stable just opposite the government powder magazine was blazing high and, as is usual on such occasions, the whole town was afoot.

As soon as Mr. Knoedler heard that there was a number of cars and horses in the building and that it had been resolved to leave them to their fate, he said something in English and made a dash for the burning doorway. The entire upper portion of the building was aflame and likely to fall at any minute. The crowd yelled a warning as he disappeared in the smoke and a veritable rain of red hot embers.

It was a breathless moment. A minute after a howl with his halter cut, came running out, terror-stricken. Then came another. The fire was getting hotter and the rafters appeared ready to fall, when two little fawns, pets of the neighborhood, came bounding forth and were greeted with a cheer.

But that was nothing to the cheer that went up a second later from men and women alike. There was a wild howling and shouting of horns and the Mr. Knoedler appeared driving two panics-stricken cows before him. He was black and blistered, but a leading citizen leaped to him and kissed him on each cheek.

"You'll be decorated!" he cried.  
"He ought to have a monument!" yelled another, and the crowd chorused, "Vive l'Américain!"

"Those cows didn't want to come," Mr. Knoedler explained to a friend who had reached him with difficulty. "Say, it was hot in there."

"Rather. You're all blistered and your clothes are full of holes."  
"Is that so?" asked the firefighter. "I hadn't noticed it."

The party continued on its way next morning. I hear that Mr. Knoedler's injuries were all more painful than serious.

## VOTERS REBUFF MR. CHAMBERLAIN

First Bye-Election Results in a Signal Defeat for His Protection Plan.

LONDON, Friday.—The liberals gained a notable victory in Argyleshire, where on Wednesday last was held the first Parliamentary bye-election fought on the fiscal question raised by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. Mr. J. S. Ainsworth, the liberal candidate, who represented free trade, was elected by a majority of 1,388 over Mr. Charles Stewart, unionist, who stood for protection. At the previous election the unionist majority was 690.

The fact that the liberal vote on this occasion was increased by upward of one thousand, and that the unionist vote decreased to the same extent, is taken as being a clear indication of the feeling of the constituency on the subject of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals, on which the campaign was mainly fought.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAN.

LONDON, Friday.—The Daily Mail has obtained what purports to be an outline of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals. They are said to be as follows:—

A duty of two to three shillings on wheat and a heavier duty on flour; small duties on meat, eggs and dairy produce, and equivalent remissions of duty on tea, sugar and tobacco; also two scales of duties on manufactured products—ten and twenty per cent—with a view to obtaining reciprocity treaties with foreign nations; the proceeds of these duties to be devoted to a relief of income tax or further remissions of the duties on tea, sugar and tobacco.

## JAMES G. BLAINE SAVES A LINEMAN

He Climbs a Forty Foot Pole to Rescue Lineman Who Had Touched a Live Wire.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]  
AUGUSTA, Me., Friday.—James G. Blaine climbed a forty foot telegraph pole to-day to rescue a lineman, Edward Finn, who had touched a live wire and fallen unconscious over the crossbars. Several linemen yelled for assistance when Finn fell, but none thought of going up.

Mr. Blaine was playing tennis near by and saw the accident. He jumped a fence, ran to the foot of the pole and rapidly climbed up. When he reached Finn he called to another lineman to come up, and together they got the unconscious man to the ground with the aid of a rope.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN.)



## Mr. Shaw's Plan to Aid Money Market Held Legal

Treasury Advisers Say That \$40,000,000 Accumulated Internal Revenue Receipts May Be Deposited in Banks to Relieve Stringency.

## SECRETARY SEES PRESIDENT FOR APPROVAL

HERALD BUREAU.  
No. 24 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y., Friday.—Secretary Shaw left Washington to-day for Oyster Bay, and will spend the night there, in response to an invitation from the President, who desires to talk over with his Secretary the Treasury preparations for possible money stringency in the time of moving crops this fall, and also the Secretary's speech to be delivered in Chicago on Wednesday night.

The President, it is said, has taken a great interest in the movement of Secretary Shaw to prevent a recurrence of the money famine of last fall, and it is believed here that he will approve the Treasury's methods. The plan evolved by Secretary Shaw of accumulating a money reserve of \$40,000,000 by aggregating and keeping separate the internal revenue receipts is regarded as one of great importance, and it is thought it will have the effect anticipated.

It was not the Secretary's intention to have his plans made public at this time and the announcement was entirely without his authority or knowledge. It takes a most hopeful view of the money situation and will make this plain and give the reasons in his Chicago speech. But in view of last year's experience, he thought it of part of wisdom to provide against all possible contingencies. It was said at the Treasury to-day that part of the money held in reserve in the Sub-Treasury in New York and part of it held in the Treasury could not be withdrawn and placed in government depositories. Secretary Shaw submitted this question to the legal representatives of the Treasury Department, went over the question himself with the greatest care and held that under the law authorizing the deposit of internal revenues these revenues can be deposited before they have been paid into the Treasury or after, provided the accounts have been kept distinct from the receipts from customs. A decision of the court holds that money in the national bank depositories and money in the Treasury are one and the same and can be transferred from one to the other at the discretion of the Secretary.

RIGHT PREMATURE PUBLICITY.  
All officials of the Treasury support the Secretary in his attitude, and they feel that all business interests will do the same, as he is acting for their protection. It is, however, regarded here as unfortunate that the plans became known on account of the possibility of encouraging undue speculation in the belief that the Treasury will come to the rescue at any time. The internal revenue receipts to-day were \$76,000, and for the fiscal year, beginning July 1 last, have now amounted to \$39,034,726. It is said to be the Treasury's intention to accept State and municipal bonds as security, as was done last fall.

Outside of the interest which attaches to the movement because of its importance to banking and commercial pursuits of all kinds, the step taken by Secretary Shaw has a political phase, which is not overlooked by leaders in both republican and democratic parties.

One banker who was asked to-night concerning the creation of this emergency fund said that he felt certain that the administration, knowing that the question of interest rates and security of money in time of great need would enter in the next national campaign, had taken this step to counteract any result such an issue might have. The banker who made this suggestion is a warm friend of the administration, and for that reason declared that he did not want to be quoted in the matter.

Of all the Secretaries of the Treasury since the national banking law was passed the present incumbent is the first to put in force the system of segregating the internal revenue receipts and thus creating a fund immediately available in case of emergency to increase the deposits in national banks, or in other words, to place the government's money in circulation.

Money rates have annually soared high in crop moving season year after year, and the banks have with difficulty supplied the necessary funds to meet the commercial needs. Last year a panic was narrowly averted. The situation was then a new one to Secretary Shaw. He was besieged with requests for relief from the Treasury Department.

With the temporary expedients within his power, he did the best he could to meet the situation, but his hands were practically tied. He used the internal revenue receipts to the best advantage, but these sums could not exceed \$200,000 a day the relief was insufficient.

GAVE HIM PRESENT IDEA.  
But the use of this \$200,000 a day was what gave Secretary Shaw the idea that now promises to prevent a money shortage this fall. The customs receipts must be deposited in the Treasury, to be drawn upon for appropriations made by Congress and for current expenses of the government, while the internal revenue receipts are available for all purposes for which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized.

It was apparent to the Secretary that his aid must come from the internal revenue receipts. He found by consultation with the Supreme Court records that there was nothing in the laws governing the Treasury Department to prevent the accumulation of the internal revenue receipts, and from that time he made deposits with the Treasurer of the United States of such sums as he could spare. The result is the \$39,000,000 now ready for emergency calls.

Mr. Shaw Confident of Legal Ability to Deposit Money.  
[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]  
OSTER BAY, N. Y., Friday.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, who arrived here this evening to spend the night with the President, was told that some doubt had been expressed as to his ability legally to deposit the proposed \$40,000,000 of internal revenue receipts in banks after they had reached the Treasury.

The Secretary explained that there was not the slightest doubt in his mind as to his right to do so. He began last spring to gather in the internal revenue receipts to meet an emergency if one arose at any time. These receipts were accounted for separately and there could be no doubt as to what moneys were internal revenue and what were customs receipts. There were decisions to support his contention.

The Secretary appeared to think it was just as plain a proposition as that two and two make four. The law says that he can deposit internal revenue receipts in the banks when he gets them. He has them and will deposit them in banks if the necessity arises. The Secretary holds that there is no more emergency now than there was last spring, but if the emergency arises he has nearly \$40,000,000 and will release it if the banks want it and can comply with the conditions.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN.)

## \$10,000,000 ESTATE ON HIS BIRTHDAY

Celebration for Stepson of Bishop  
Potter, Who Attains His  
Majority.

## BRILLIANT BALL IS GIVEN

Mr. Stephen Carlton Clark, of Coopers-  
town, Inherits Vast Fortune on  
Becoming Twenty-One.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]  
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Friday.—Fashionable folk who spend the summer at Lake Otego and Richfield have never seen the four sons of Mrs. Henry C. Potter fêted and danced into the dawn of their twenty-first birthday. The last of the four birthday entertainments was given to-night in the newly erected Colonial mansion of Mr. Stephen Carlton Clark, and it was in his honor that Bishop Potter and Mrs. Potter issued cards for the large dinner party, followed by a reception and brilliant ball.

The occasion was notable not only as a society event but from the fact that upon attaining his majority Mr. Clark becomes one of the wealthiest young men in the United States. By the will of his grandfather, Edward S. Clark, and the device made by his father, Alfred Corning Clark, he now comes into possession of about \$10,000,000.

Mrs. Potter has celebrated the twenty-first birthday of her four sons in a unique manner—that of the oldest, Mr. Edward Severin Clark, by a ball in a large hay barn on the Fenimore Farm, his home, and that of the second son, Mr. Robert Sterling Clark, with a ball in the beautiful Y. M. C. A. and village library home built and practically maintained by Mrs. Potter's family. The ball was given before the building was occupied by the association.

The twenty-first birthday of Mr. Frederick Ambrose Clark, the third son, was celebrated by a ball in an elaborate new stable in Elk street.

The affair to-night was like an old time Assembly ball. Two large temporary additions had been built as wings to Mr. Clark's new house. The interior was dazzling with twelve hundred electric lamps. For a week the electricians have worked to bring out unique light effects from bow-lights and other places.

The ballroom was sixty feet. The decorations there were great bunches of glowing glow, a pretty blossom extensively cultivated in the gardens at Fernleigh, the Bishop's country place, and streamers of white and golden ribbon suspended from a mezzanine gallery. Sherry served the supper at midnight in the same room where the dinner was given early in the evening.

Flowers were arranged here in profusion in fully five thousand American Beauty roses decorating the small tables, the approaches to the room and the foyer. Sherry seldom takes his bridal dinner service out of town, but he did for this event, as the elaborate preparations for Mrs. Potter's party called for a plate of rare color and beauty.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark led the million and twenty-four couples danced. The waltz was not played.

Mr. Stephen Carlton Clark was graduated from Yale in June and immediately went abroad. He is to enter the Harvard Law School in September. A fine estate here is one of his prized possessions, for he is very fond of open air life.

## FOUND \$15,000 ON ROOF

Messenger Lost Check in Gust of  
Wind and Recovered It on  
Nine Story Building.

It is seldom that \$15,000 is found on the roof of a building. This, however, according to a messenger's story, was the hiding place of a check which he lost in Broadway yesterday morning and found two hours later.

The check had been given to the messenger by Jewett Brothers, brokers, of No. 45 Broadway, for David Lapsley & Co., of No. 66 Broadway.

The office of Jewett Brothers is on the seventh floor of the Aldrich Court Building. The messenger had had scarcely time to reach the street when he returned and reported that he had lost the check. He explained that he had put it in his hat and had been blown off, and the check had disappeared.

Two hours later the messenger again visited the office and, showing Charles H. Jewett the missing check, told him he had found it on top of the building, which is about nine stories high.

Chance for American Makers.  
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Friday.—The government has decided to call for tenders from manufacturers at home and abroad for the manufacture locally of sixty to one hundred railroad locomotives, estimated to cost \$1,250,000. Four or five years will be allowed for the completion of the work.

REVEL SPENDING.  
This despatch was the second received from Mr. Leishman to-day. The first, which was received yesterday, stated that the assassin had been shot.

## VICE CONSUL NOT MURDERED, BUT SQUADRON SAID

Mr. William C. Magelssen  
Was Fired At by Un-  
known Man, but the  
Bullets Missed Him.

## REGRETS EXPRESSED BY VALI OF BEIRUT

He Visits Intended Victim and  
Orders Arrest of Would-  
Be Assassin.

## ERROR IN CONSUL'S WIRE

Report of Murder Due to Mistake  
Despatch to Minister at  
Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday.—The report that Mr. Magelssen was killed is incorrect. An unknown individual fired at him and the bullet passed close to the Vice Consul but did not touch him.

The Vali of Beirut, afterward visiting Vice Consul Magelssen, expressed his regrets for the outrage and ordered measures for the arrest of the perpetrator.

The error in stating that Vice Consul Magelssen had been killed arose from a mistake in a cipher telegram.

The report of the assassination of the United States vice consul at Beirut while he was driving homeward Sunday reached here yesterday. The assassin, evidently premeditated the bullets missed him and he escaped uninjured.

A private despatch was also received from Alexandria, Egypt, stating that details of the attempted assassination of the Vice Consul at Beirut had reached that city.

## ATTEMPT UNSUCCESSFUL

Minister at Constantinople Says Error Was  
Due to Mistake in Cipher.

HERALD BUREAU.  
No. 24 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y., Friday.—Mr. Leishman, United States Minister to Turkey, cabled to the State Department to-night:—

"Assassination attempted, but not successful. Error due to mistake in transmitting cipher."

No new orders have been issued to the fleet, and Mr. Leishman says the vessels are needed in Turkish waters.

Thus it turns out that Mr. William C. Magelssen, United States Vice Consul at Beirut, Syria, was not assassinated on Sunday evening, as was reported to the State Department yesterday by the United States Minister at Constantinople. He was shot at by an unknown person, but the evidently premeditated attempt on his life was unsuccessful.

The error, which set the world agog, started an American fleet for Beirut and drew the United States into the Turkish crisis, was due to a mistake in the transmission of a cipher telegram from Consul Ravndal, at Beirut, to Minister Leishman.

Ships Are Needed.  
Mr. Leishman, however, has cabled the State Department that the general situation is as dangerous as that American ships are needed in Turkish waters. No orders have been sent from here to-night which will interfere with Rear Admiral Cotton's proceeding, as ordered, with the European squadron from Italian waters to Beirut, and both the State and Navy departments are confident the President desires the war ships to keep on to Beirut on the demand which, reported that the failure of the would be assassinating be made on the Porte for the safety of American representatives, citizens and property interests.

Instead of being diminished by the failure of the Vice Consul Magelssen, the feeling of excitement here is as high as ever, and, considered from an international standpoint, Mr. Leishman's latest advice to the State Department are more portentous of danger than ever.

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Francis B. Loomis, received between nine and ten o'clock to-night from the White House, where it had been translated, a cable from Mr. Leishman. It stated that Mr. Magelssen had not been assassinated, as reported. The error of the first report, Mr. Leishman explained, was due to a mistake in the transmission of a cipher word in the telegram received by him on Wednesday from Mr. Ravndal at Beirut.

Mr. Leishman also said he had just received a second message from the Consul stating that Mr. Magelssen, while riding in a carriage on Sunday evening, was shot at, but not hit, by an unknown person. Mr. Ravndal further stated that several of the foreign consuls had cabled their governments that the situation in Beirut was exceedingly unsafe, had been so for some time, and they thought it was high time something was done for their protection. He said that all hoped and expected the attempt on Mr. Magelssen's life would bring their governments to a realization of the true state of affairs.

Mr. Leishman stated that the authorities at the Turkish Foreign Office expressed regret at the incident and were disposed to exert themselves to find the assassin.

REVEL SPENDING.  
This despatch was the second received from Mr. Leishman to-day. The first, which was received yesterday, stated that the assassin had been shot.

REVEL SPENDING.  
This despatch was the second received from Mr. Leishman to-day. The first, which was received yesterday, stated that the assassin had been shot.

REVEL SPENDING.  
This despatch was the